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Five Million Workers Have Received Army and Navy "E" Award in Two Years

This is the most encouraging and constructive labor news story of the war!

The astonishing total of 5,664,000 workers, employed in 2415 war plants, have received Army and Navy "E" awards for excellence of production since Pearl Harbor.

This was announced last Monday by the American Federation of Labor, which obtained the official figures from the War and Navy departments.

First Release of Figures

It is the first time that the military authorities permitted the release of figures on the aggregate number of workers receiving the "E" buttons. Hitherto, announcements on "E" awards have been restricted to the number of plants, without disclosing the number of workers who share in the awards.

The War Department informed the American Federation of Labor that its awards had gone to 1,590 plants employing 3,864,000 workers, up to December 1. The Navy Department, after allowing for duplications with Army awards, said its net totals were 825 plants with 1,800,000 workers.

President Green's Statement

In commenting on the remarkable showing revealed in the figures, President Green of the American Federation of Labor declared:

"The fact that a total of 5,664,000 American war workers have received the coveted 'E' award is especially impressive because the qualifications for this honor have been raised since the war began."

"Not only high standards of efficiency in production, but good relations between labor and management and full compliance with many stringent wartime regulations must be attained before a plant and its workers can qualify."

"The figures include non-union as well as union workers. The military authorities have no breakdown available in this respect. The American Federation

of Labor made determined efforts to obtain this information, not for the purpose of seeking praise for its own members but to bring home to the public the high standard of service being rendered by American labor as a whole to the war effort.

"We understand that the War and Navy Departments have hitherto been reluctant to divulge the total number of workers who received the decoration, on the theory that the award would lose significance to the workers when its lack of 'exclusiveness' became apparent.

Have Met High Test

"The American Federation of Labor believes, on the contrary, that workers who receive the award will be proud not only of their own record but of the fact that so many other workers are meeting the high tests of the military authorities."

"America has now won the battle of production beyond any question of doubt. This fact speaks volumes for the good job done by the great mass of war workers. The high excellence of production attained by as many as 5,664,000 war workers helped to win that battle in record time."

Labor Council in Recess

On account of the holidays, there will be no meetings of the San Francisco Labor Council either tonight or next Friday night. The first meeting following these omissions will be held January 7.

MORE FORCED LABOR EDICTS

Officials of Iberia, New Iberia, Jeanerette and Delcambre, La., are "co-operating" in the enforcement of a work-or-fight edict adopted earlier this year. The law makes it obligatory that every able-bodied man in Iberia parish must work, fight or go to jail. A similar ordinance is in effect in Moultrie, Ga.

"Jobs for All" Set by Green as Nation's No. 1 Objective at War's End

Jobs for all must be America's No. 1 post-war objective, A.F.L. President William Green declared at a labor-management forum featuring the National Association of Manufacturers' recent convention in New York City. Philip Murray, president of the C.I.O., also was a participant in the forum.

While conceding that it is inevitable that some degree of unemployment will result in the transition from war to peace production, Green emphasized that the big problem is to limit its extent and duration.

Immediate Action

The nation prepare now to deal with the termination of war contracts, and reconversion, in order to cushion the economic shock that will take place as soon as Germany is defeated, at the same time rejecting the suggestion that there may be time enough to prepare for post-war programs during the interim between the overthrow of the Nazis and the defeat of Japan.

The A.F.L. president declared that private enterprise will meet its supreme test in the speed and daring with which it tackles the responsibility of maximum production for peace-time purposes.

Green received prolonged applause from the audience of businessmen when he said that labor, although it has voluntarily accepted wartime regimentation, is just as anxious as industry to see emergency governmental controls lifted as soon as possible after the war ends.

History-Making Occasion

Invitation to the labor officials to participate in the discussion with industry leaders was unprecedented in the history of the Manufacturers' Association which has followed a consistently reactionary and anti-labor course.

The statements made by the industry representatives during the discussion indicated a belated recognition (Continued on Page Two)

Holiday Message from State Federation of Labor Secretary

By C. J. HAGGERTY, Secretary, California State Federation of Labor

Once again Christians throughout the world will receive new inspiration and cheer in observing and celebrating the season's holidays. This Christmas marks the beginning of the third year of our terrible war, and it is with a heavy heart that we will miss from our homes and firesides the millions of our boys who are now fighting with crusaders' zeal the hordes of our un-Christian enemies.

Dedication to Armed Forces

Although they will not be present with us in body, our observance of Christmas this year is nevertheless dedicated to them and the fight they are making for us.

So that their fight will not be in vain, we are obligated to keep them in mind for more than the short period of the holidays. That is as it should be—but of greater importance and in keeping with the obligations we owe them, we must not let a day go by without doing something that will make their homeland an even better place to live in than it was before.

That is why we of the labor movement take pride in our work and efforts in behalf of them

and our country. Not only has the "Army in Overalls" provided our fighting boys with the best guns, bullets, airplanes and ships that human brains and brawn can manufacture and build, but they have given their blood, their money and their undying devotion to the fight to preserve freedom.

The California State Federation of Labor is proud to acclaim this inspiring record of its membership in a State which is playing such an important and vital role in our war. Looking back over the past two years, we can sigh with genuine relief and gratification over the jobs which we have completed. And they were not small ones; at the time, in fact, they appeared insurmountable.

Mindful of Future Needs

Satisfaction with past accomplishments, no matter how great they may have been, would be dangerously disarming if labor was not keenly aware of the imperative need of being constantly alert and mindful of the larger jobs that still have to be done. As secretary of the Federation, I am happy to be able to say that labor in California and throughout the country has never lost sight of this, and placed this duty above everything else.

Not a single activity connected directly or indirectly with our war effort is being overlooked by labor. The California State Federation of Labor spends all of its resources, time and energy in keeping abreast of the diverse, complex problems and the work that will in the end bring us victory.

Record Is an Open Book

An examination of our record will convince anyone just where labor stands. It is not necessary to go into a recital of the story that is now an open book. Labor's daily participation on every front involving our fight speaks for itself. This record is a public one and open to all who are interested.

Looks Forward with Confidence

Another year faces us. It will not be an easy year. I am confident that labor will do credit to itself in the next year just as it has in the present one that is passing. In behalf of the California State Federation of Labor, I wish to extend to all of our affiliates and their friends "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year," and a fervent prayer that the holocaust will soon be over and that this will be the last year of the war.

Labor Invited to Attend Cost-of-Living Conference

A call to northern California labor to join in an organized battle against inflation has been sounded with the launching of plans for a "cost-of-living" conference to be held in San Francisco on January 9 by the Office of Price Administration Labor Advisory Committee.

All local unions in northern California have been invited to select two delegates as representatives to the conference. The meeting will begin at 10 o'clock, in the auditorium of the Merchandise Mart, 1355 Market street, in San Francisco. The afternoon session will be from 2 to 5 o'clock.

"Unless price control works, a wage earner's dollar will depreciate to a point fatal to organized labor," George Mulkey, secretary of the committee, declared in announcing the conference.

"Labor has a big stake in the fight against inflation, and it is our duty as the largest single consumer group in the country to throw our support fully where it will be most effective," Mulkey said. "The responsibility of holding the line on the cost of living is not that of the O.P.A. alone; it is the job of every working man and woman as well."

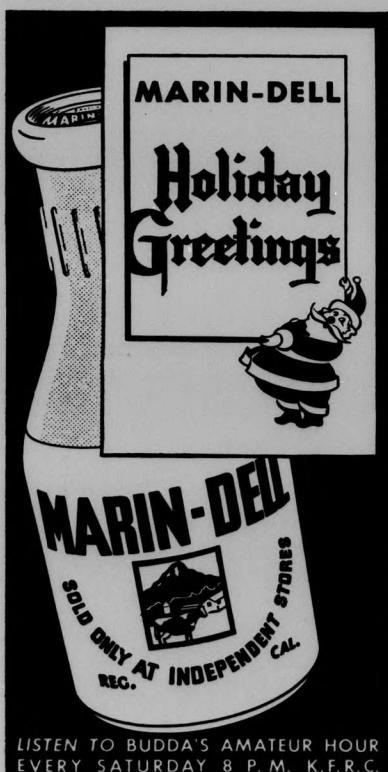
A discussion of subsidies will be a highlight of the conference, and the program will feature national labor and government officials, the O.P.A. Labor Advisory Committee's announcement of the meeting states.

The northern California meeting, it was further stated, is one of a series being conducted throughout the country by O.P.A. labor advisory committees.

Since the meeting will be open only to accredited delegates, the committee's statement pointed out, unions are urged to send the names of their representatives to M. S. Mason, chairman of the credentials committee, care of the O.P.A. Labor Advisory Committee, 1355 Market street, San Francisco (3), on or before January 5. In the event that regular meetings have been conducted already, it was suggested that selection of delegates to the "cost-of-living" conference be left to the executive boards instead of the full membership.

CASH FARM INCOME

Speaking before the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago, Chester C. Davis, former War Food Administrator, stated that cash farm income this year will be close to twenty billion dollars, or three times as large as in 1939.



Continuance of Pay Differentials

The National War Labor Board has directed that existing differentials between rates for men doing heavy work and women performing lighter jobs be continued at two Oregon plywood companies. The companies, the Smith Wood Products Company, Coquille, Ore., and the Evans Products Company, Marshville, Ore., had been directed by the West Coast Lumber Commission to abolish the differential and had appealed that order to the national board. The Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union (A.F.L.) is bargaining agent at both plants.

The board, with labor members dissenting, said that the differentials were based on differences in the jobs performed by the men and women, and could not be abolished by board order under its "equal pay for equal work" policy.

Attempt to Avert Railway Strike

As the LABOR CLARION goes to press, representatives of the "Big Five" Railroad Brotherhoods and the managements are meeting in Washington in an effort to attempt a settlement of the wage demands of the employees affiliated with the "operating" unions. There had been no developments in the cases of the wage demands of the fifteen "non-operating" unions.

Representatives of the operating group and of the railway management after a conference with President Roosevelt last Sunday afternoon had agreed to attempt further negotiations to develop a satisfactory settlement. The operating unions rejected a proposal offered by the President on the wage controversy, and were drawing a counter-proposal which was to be submitted to the President for consideration.

A strike has been decided upon by the operating unions, to begin on December 30, unless a satisfactory agreement is reached prior to that date.

Green at N.A.M. Convention

(Continued from Page One)

nition on their part that it is vital to the best interests of the nation that business and labor co-operate closely for the prompt solution of post-war economic problems.

They agreed with the labor speakers that it is up to private enterprise to save itself after the war by speeding into operation a broad production program to satisfy the needs of the American people and to create maximum opportunities for employment.

Regarding "Full Employment"

Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation, questioned the feasibility of "full employment" in the post-war period, pointing out that it is not socially desirable for millions who have taken industrial jobs in the present war emergency to continue in such employment.

President Green agreed that workers who have passed the retirement age should not expect jobs after the war, nor should wives and mothers who have a family breadwinner who earns sufficient wages to provide a decent standard of living for the family. He emphasized, however, that unmarried women who are self-dependent or who have others dependent on them are entitled to opportunities for jobs in industry and commerce.

Well Known Union Official Is Victim of Brutal Assault

A shockingly vicious and brutal assault was made on Victor Swanson, business representative of Operating Engineers' Union No. 3, as he was leaving the Labor Temple last Monday evening.

The well known labor official had attended a meeting of the Metal Trades Council, and on leaving had started for his car, parked on the Capp Street side of the building, when he was slugged from behind with a length of hose. Attempting to escape, he reached his car and climbed in, when one of the assailants threw liquid acid from a container into his face. The pair of attackers fled as Swanson shouted for help.

He was taken to the Central emergency hospital, where he was treated for acid burns, in the eyes and on his arms, chest and legs. Later he was transferred to St. Francis hospital, where doctors have been fighting to save his eyesight, the outcome of which at this writing is not yet determinable.

Swanson was unable to identify the assailants, one of whom was described as being tall and the other as being small; neither did he know of any reason for the attack. His friends are hoping for the best in the final outcome of the medical treatment he is receiving. He is about 60 years of age.

The jurisdiction of the particular local which he represents in an official capacity extends over California, Nevada and Utah, and he has a wide acquaintance in that area. He was designated by his international union as one of its representatives to the recent convention of the A.F.L. in Boston.

It was reported Wednesday that unions of the Operating Engineers and the Drydock Marine Waysmen and Stage Riggers, together with the Building and Construction Trades Council, would take action to offer substantial rewards for apprehension of Swanson's assailants.

Reduction of Employment In Construction Industry

The current decline in construction will release about half a million men for other employment by the end of this year, the War Manpower Commission predicted.

Since the wartime peak of 2,190,000 men in the fall of 1942, construction employment has fallen steadily, until it reached about 1,066,000 in the same period of this year. Labor market information indicates that the decline will continue to about 600,000 to 700,000 in January, and to 500,000 of 600,000 next July.

Between July and November of this year more than half of 267,000 construction workers released were in areas of acute labor shortages, thereby facilitating their rapid re-absorption into industry. In addition, approximately 19,000 workers were released in areas anticipating a labor shortage, where the demand for male labor was strong.

In areas where the labor supply is adequate the War Manpower Commission is reported to be recruiting displaced construction workers for transfer. It is stated that unskilled construction workers are readily absorbed into a large number of war industries, where the need for their labor is urgent.

Skilled and semi-skilled workers, the commission states, can best be utilized in shipbuilding. Recent occupational studies show that 40 of the 90 construction occupations are to be found in shipbuilding and that the rest are closely related.

HUBBY KNOWS HIS BIRDS

Wife—"Isn't this a ducky frock?" Husband—"I'd call it a pelican, judging by the bill."

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Brief Summary of Proceedings at San Diego Session Of Executive Council of State Federation of Labor

Working with methodical speed, the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor completed its last quarterly meeting of the year in San Diego on December 18 and 19, exhausting an agenda that was chockfull of issues of great importance to labor.

Among the highlights of the decisions reached by the council at this meeting are a number of resolutions which it adopted, and which were submitted by C. J. Haggerty, secretary of the Federation.

Aid for Released Service Men

One resolution called upon Congress to provide members of the armed forces, who have been released from the ranks, with a sufficient sum of money to keep them in health and decency for at least six months, until they have had an opportunity to re-establish themselves in the ordinary course of life. This resolution analyzed the various bills that have been submitted to the special committee appointed by the House, and recommended the adoption of the best and most liberal measure. It also recommended that disabled veterans be furnished an opportunity to obtain free training courses in the various state schools throughout the nation.

Importation of Labor

Another resolution submitted by the secretary opposed the application being made to the Board of Immigration Appeals by the Biltmore hotel in Los Angeles to import Mexican labor as kitchen help for that establishment. The resolution condemned this practice, as there is available native help, and also opposed the importation of all alien labor except for agriculture and the railroad industry, if the need should exist there. It pointed out that certain employers are seeking to exploit the war hysteria as an excuse to import cheap labor and thus undermine the wage structures established by American labor. Vigorous and uncompromising opposition to such moves was expressed by the executive council in adopting the resolution.

Post-War Planning Committees

A third resolution, of great significance, dealt with post-war planning and the need of every local union to establish committees to consider the various problems connected with this vital matter, and to elect representatives to the existing post-war planning bodies established by the various city, county, state, and federal governmental agencies.

The resolution pointed out that a number of plans have already been formulated and discussed by private and governmental agencies, and many are being prepared. Labor is going to be directly and forcibly affected by these plans, and it must be in a position to play a leading role in the reconversion of industry to a peacetime basis, as it has helped so tremendously in converting industry to a wartime footing.

Postpone Filling of Vacancy

The executive council decided to postpone until the next convention the filling of the vice-presidential vacancy in District No. 9 (San Francisco), created by the election of Anthony L. Noriega to the presidency of the Federation.

A comprehensive report on the results of the recent Conference on Labor Legislation, held in Kansas City, which was attended by President Noriega, was submitted to the council.

The above-mentioned resolutions and report will be published in full in the printed minutes of the executive council, which will be issued in a very short time.

Another resolution, which was also adopted, was

submitted by the San Pedro Labor Council. This called for the establishment of a sub-regional office of the War Labor Board in southern California to facilitate and expedite the handling of the many cases submitted by and involving the unions in that area.

Support Seafarers' Position

The executive council joined with the various seafaring unions in condemning any move on the part of the War Shipping Administration to replace experienced and competent union seamen with the new men who are being turned out by the various schools established by that body.

Vice-Presidents Lundeberg and May reported that an investigation of the War Shipping Administration's activities in the training of these enrollees is appropriate, as there is a greatly superfluous number of men, in face of the fact that the unions are doing an extremely satisfactory job in training and supplying the Merchant Marine with all the necessary personnel. The conclusion is inescapable that the real purpose behind the W.S.A.'s training program is the elimination of the unions' training schools and the weakening of the unions themselves.

It was also reported that the present training program is tying up an unnecessary amount of manpower that will not be needed in the course of this war and which could be released for other essential war work. The Federation council expressed its belief that the extent of this manpower so tied up should be ascertained, and concurred in the request made to call upon the appropriate governmental agencies to investigate the entire program.

Imperial Valley Case

The recent flare-up of mob action in Imperial Valley against the unions was gone into in great detail, and the executive council concurred in the action taken by the secretary and the unions involved, and will further consider the matter after learning what the War Labor Board will do in regard to assuming jurisdiction over the dispute.

The next meeting of the executive council will take place in San Francisco.

CAN YOU AID THE NAVY HERE?

The bow of an old four-stack destroyer was blasted off in the Caribbean by a U-boat's torpedo. Prompt repairs at sea by a Ship Repair Unit kept her from sinking, enabling her to limp under her own power to a navy yard for permanent repairs. There she was fitted with a new bow from a decommissioned ship and sent back into action. It's for emergency jobs like this that the Navy needs men for the "SRU's". Petty Officer ratings, with base pay from \$78 to \$126, plus 20 per cent for overseas service, may be given to qualified skilled craftsmen. Complete information is available at the Navy recruiting stations.

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O'Connell on Committee to Forward "East-West" Game

Secretary John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council has again been named, by the Convention and Tourist Bureau, as a member of the Citizens' Committee to forward the success and perpetuation of the famed Shrine East-West football game on New Year's Day, in Kezar Stadium.

President Clarence Baen of the Convention Bureau in his letter designating O'Connell a member of the committee states that the endeavor in the past has been not only to aid the worthy charitable cause to which the proceeds revert, but in addition to furnish the people of the great trade empire of the valleys that comprise the State of California, and the people of the nearby states, with a pleasant reason for visiting San Francisco. Now, however, due to war conditions, there is neither the train space nor the hotel accommodations for the visitors.

"But there will come a day of peace, and war will leave us our facilities for peaceful uses some happy day," President Baen's letter continues. "So we preserve this great Shrine East-West football game, not only for its value to the crippled children but as a bright and brilliant event on San Francisco's mid-winter calendar against the day when our boys will come home and our visitors can see us again."

Secretary O'Connell has entered wholeheartedly into the customary aims of the committee toward scoring a financial success for the annual classic in sport, which from its proceeds has given aid to so many children and incidentally attracted nation-wide attention to the city because of the prominence of the event in football annals.

Vote Temporary 'Freeze' On Social Security Tax

The House completed congressional action last Friday on a temporary measure to "freeze" the social security tax at 1 per cent for the first two months of 1944. The levy was scheduled to increase automatically to 2 per cent on January 1. The Senate earlier had adopted a similar resolution.

The action was taken after leaders abandoned hope of enactment of a new tax bill by January 1. The proposed new tax bill includes an amendment "freezing" present social security taxes for the entire year of 1944.

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—J. Mackenzie.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1943

Season's Greetings

The LABOR CLARION extends to its readers, patrons and friends best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year—on its own behalf and that of the officers and delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Aiding of "Small Business"

Labor fears the increasing entrenchment of monopoly interests during the war. Conventions pass resolutions. Committees write reports. Labor spokesmen talk to congressmen and to government agencies about stopping the spread of monopoly and helping "small business."

Occasionally the talk is translated into action. Congressional committees make recommendations which bring congressional appropriations for investigation and research in oil, steel, coal and other natural resources. That is our form of democratic solution of basic economic problems.

Because so few of their readers appear to be sufficiently interested, many newspapers give little space to these developments. Readers who are interested can get some mighty interesting reading by requesting it from their representatives in Congress or from one of the special investigating committees.

Labor organizations, as such, sometimes find it difficult to be specific about developments which help "small business" because of the personal interest of the many workers employed by monopolistic enterprises. Yet labor officials are not overlooking the proposal made in Congress for a thorough inquiry into the "gray iron" industry and the reasons why this giant "small business" industry has been "overlooked" while billions of dollars of aid has been given the big steel interests of the country which control the output of pig iron used by the gray iron industry.

It will be recalled that the subject of development of the steel industry in the Pacific Coast States has been aggressively championed in Congress by Representative Richard J. Welch of San Francisco, who is a member of a committee, with Representative Boykin (mentioned further along in this story), studying the steel matter and the aiding of decentralization of that industry. This also involves "gray iron."

The gray iron industry numbers nearly 2900 small enterprises, in every State, produces over nine million tons annually, yet 2000 of them employ an average of only 28 persons. "Gray iron" is pistons, shafts, motor blocks, Diesels, machine frames, caustic pots, cooking utensils, glass molds, dies, housings, furnaces, brake mechanisms, marine hardware, man-hole covers, valve bodies, bearings, paving blocks.

"It is hardly conceivable that an industry so important to war and peacetime progress could have

been so overlooked in this crisis," said Representative Boykin in addressing Congress recently.

"This industry is frowned upon in the bureaus. When relief from half-baked regulations is requested, it is not uncommon to hear its pleadings dismissed with the inconsiderate bureau observation that 'It's a low-profit industry, anyway.' You see, Mr. Speaker, they are small, but they are honestly competitive."

"Somehow," continued Mr. Boykin, "these small-business people have not maintained lavish headquarters from which to high-pressure Washington bureau executives. The result is evidently a loss to the nation's war production."

"Though we are admittedly short of critical steel, these foundries have been permitted to deteriorate into a condition that is depriving us of millions of tons of iron castings. . . . The output is expected to decline from the 1942 total of 14,500,000 tons of castings to 12,000,000 tons or less this year. And this is not the result, now, of a shortage of orders."

Part of the difficulty is the manpower situation, says Representative Boykin. It is a wage freeze that favored steel foundries. It is a price structure fixed at the industry's low competitive price base. It is a manpower policy of taking away able-bodied men from these small plants and the suggestion from W.M.C., upon protest, "to see if you can get along without these strong backs."

The House steel shortage investigating committee, therefore, urges "thorough, immediate study to determine the full extent to which gray iron and other materials may be substituted for vital steel, and thus relieve steel capacity."

"It urges," Representative Boykin declared, "prompt, intelligent, resultful action on the manpower and price problems of the iron-castings industry so that these essential small-business units of highly serviceable foundries may be kept fighting for a decisive victory."

"Free Enterprise"?

A Senate committee started out to investigate the Brewster aeronautical plants, not to find out, as one might have supposed, to learn why they were not producing airplanes, but to find something which could be used against labor—organized labor.

Well, the committee learned that there was labor trouble, but they also learned it was caused by mismanagement, lack of materials, poor supervision, and politics among officials.

But the committee also learned that this firm is one of the group which raised \$65,000 to slip a bill through Congress relieving such firms of millions in taxes.

Is this the sort of business known as "free enterprise"?

The Department of Justice is looking into this little matter and also others of a similar nature, in which big money is involved, all paid for by our patriots who fear that higher wages for workmen will mean inflation.

In reference to the centralization of power in the federal government and that the individual states be stronger in the post-war period, the St. Louis *Labor Tribune* says: "Organized labor believes in strong States, just as it believes in strong local unions. But our state governments will have to grow mightily in stature before we can entrust them with many of the functions now directed by the federal government. We would hate to think what would happen to civil, political and economic rights if they were left up to states like Texas and Mississippi. We would hate to think what would happen if the enforcement of social security, child labor laws, wage-hour and other federal acts were left to the present or previous administrations in Missouri."

"A poor freedom is better than a rich slavery."—Henry Ward Beecher.

"Brookings" Study Sees Gradual Demobilization

Gradual demobilization of workers in the armed forces and in war industries may well enable the United States to avoid disastrous unemployment after the war, is the conclusion reached by a new Brookings Institution study.

Demobilization will be gradual instead of precipitate, the study finds.

Industrial re-conversion and re-employment, which are even now under way, will be rapidly accelerated after the close of the European war, and from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 service men and war workers may well be demobilized before the end of the war in Asia, says Karl T. Schlotterbeck, who made the study.

Millions Face Demobilization

"This gradual transition from war to peace production will greatly ease re-employment difficulties," he says.

Assuming, for purposes of the study, that Germany will be defeated by the end of 1944 and Japan a year later, Schlotterbeck estimates that about 17,800,000 persons may face demobilization during the first two and one-half years after the end of the European war. Nine and one-half million of these would be from the armed forces, 1,400,000 from war agencies and 6,900,000 from munitions industries.

Moreover, during this period fewer civilian workers will be available than there were in 1940. With a substantial number of young men still in the armed forces, and with many of those discharged from services returning to schools and colleges, there may well be from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 fewer workers than we had three years ago, the author believes.

At the same time the greater part of an abnormal increase of 5,000,000 workers, including elderly persons, housewives, and others not normally employed, will probably not wish to continue at work after the war emergency is past.

Many More Jobs Needed

Reasonably full employment in 1947 would require an increase of roughly 8,000,000 jobs as compared with the actual employment level of 1940. To provide these jobs, expansion of employment will be necessary in all lines of private enterprise.

Using the 1940 distribution of employment, with certain suggested modifications, the conclusion is reached that, of the additional 8,000,000 to be employed, about 2,400,000 would be in manufacturing, 1,600,000 in construction, 1,500,000 in services and the remainder scattered through different kinds of enterprise.

A Christmas Prayer

By RUTH TAYLOR

Giver of all gifts, we beseech Thee that Thy spirit may descend upon our hearts this Christmas Day. We thank Thee for the great and manifold mercies bestowed upon us during the past year, for the victories over our enemies, and for the victories over ourselves.

Grant us, O Lord, humility and courage in the days ahead. Give us new strength to endure the time of our testing, that we may in our daily tasks work not for ourselves alone but for Thy glory, and honor always.

Help us to put aside all prejudice, vainglory and hatred. Grant to each the wisdom to act justly, to speak the truth boldly, to fight valiantly for the right, to be merciful, understanding and loving toward our fellow-men everywhere.

On this Christmas Day, give us, we pray, the power and the courage to follow Thy will, that we may help bring Thy Kingdom to reign on earth, and that the least of us may be led by the still waters into green pastures where the paths of all may be the paths of righteousness and peace. Amen.

"The great use of life is to spend it for something that will outlast it."—William James.

Corporations Are Doing Nicely — Yes, Quite Nicely

By NATHAN ROBERTSON, in the "American Federationist"

INDUSTRY PROPAGANDA is making much of the fact that corporations today are paying the highest taxes in history. The huge tax figures—and they are huge—are being used to convince the public that corporations are bearing a terrific tax burden. The figures need a little analysis.

Corporations today are paying terrific taxes because they are making terrific profits. Corporation profits, subject to taxes, are four times higher than they were in the last peace-time year—1939. They are two and a half times what they were in that famous boom year of 1929, the year of fabulous profits. They are more than twice as big as they were in the biggest profit year of World War I—1917.

The Complaint by Corporations

For the corporations to complain about the taxes they are paying, as compared with past years, is like my rich friend who is always complaining about his personal income taxes. I tell him that he wouldn't have to worry about those taxes if he were willing to get along on a more moderate income—that the only reason he has to pay so much is because he is making so much.

What has happened is that the corporations have boosted their incomes faster than the taxes have gone up—in an effort to pass their tax load on to others. Some corporations have admitted that this was their purpose—though not in those words. They said they counted their income taxes as part of their cost of doing business, and increased prices to cover the increased taxes. However it is stated, it adds up to the same thing—passing the burden along to some one else. Some one else in this case usually happens to be Uncle Sam, because he is the one who is paying for most of our wartime production. The government actually is paying the taxes for the corporations.

Profits After Tax Payment

That this is so is proved by the figures on profits left to the corporations after they have paid their taxes. They have more than twice as much left, after taxes, as they had in the last peacetime year—1939—which was a pretty good year for corporations. So what the corporations have done is not only pass their tax burden on to the public but to double their profits in addition. In other words, the government's effort to control profits and make the corporations bear their share of the war cost has totally failed.

Millions of individuals are paying higher taxes, because of the war, on the same incomes they had before the war. Not so with the corporations. Their tax rates have been raised, too, but every time their taxes have gone up a dollar their incomes have gone up two dollars.

Don't Tell the Whole Story

The corporations, of course, don't tell the story this way. They ignore profits before taxes entirely and talk only of profits after taxes. Then they compare these profits with the volume of business they are doing to show that profits per unit of production haven't risen. Then they compare this with the way total wages have risen.

This completely ignores the fact that the wages are divided among millions of additional workers who are putting in many more hours of work each week. But the profits, despite the increased volume of production, are going to just about the same number of people with just about the same total investment they had in their businesses before the war. Most of the additional capital has been put up by the government.

Decreased Risk for Capital

Profits are supposed to be the reward for the risk capital takes. *Capital is risking much less in this war period than ever before in history.* It has an assured market for everything it can produce. Much of the production is on a guaranteed cost-plus-a-profit basis. So, while profits before taxes have risen four times,

and profits after taxes have more than doubled, wage rates per hour of work have risen only about 32 per cent, according to War Labor Board estimates, and that figure is for manufacturing industries alone where there have been more increases than elsewhere. The figure for labor generally would be much lower. Industry's profits are figured after all expenses. If labor's wages were measured the same way, increased living costs would eat up the increases, and then some.

Comparison with World War I

Here is a simple table showing how profits this year compare with profits in 1939, 1929, and the First World War years, according to Treasury figures:

	Profits Before Taxes	Profits After Taxes
1943 (est.)	\$22,000,000,000	\$8,550,000,000
1939	5,272,000,000	4,040,000,000
1929	9,300,000,000	8,100,000,000
1917	10,000,000,000	7,700,000,000
1918	7,700,000,000	4,500,000,000
1919	9,300,000,000	6,900,000,000

You won't find in either column a profit figure as fat and juicy as the figure for the year of 1943, the year of great war sacrifice when the nation is fighting for its very existence.

Look at those figures for the last war and remember that they resulted in the creation of a crop of 23,000 new millionaires. The country was so shocked that it promised never to let it happen again. Both major parties pledged themselves against it. Scores of bills were introduced in Congress to prevent it from happening again.

President's Proposal Slashed

When this war started, President Roosevelt promised that a new crop of war millionaires would not be permitted. He tried to carry out that pledge. But his tax proposals were slashed to pieces in Congress. The result is that *it is happening again*, even though most newspaper don't mention the subject. The full extent to which it is happening again won't be known until after the war is over. You can name your own figure now, but you can be sure the nation will again be shocked.

One thing that has helped to fool the public this time is that, unlike the last war, dividends have not zoomed to new heights. The corporations are playing a cagey game with their profits. They know that big dividends and a speculative stock market would inflame the country. So they are holding on to their profits.

The result is that even many stockholders don't

A.F.L. President Calls for "Open Door" in Palestine

"It is difficult to understand why there should be any hesitation on the part of Great Britain to open wide the door of Palestine to Jewish immigrants," President Green of the American Federation of Labor declared, in a message to Chairman Silver of the executive committee of the American Zionist Emergency Council.

Green was referring to the campaign now being waged for abrogation of the British "White Paper" of 1939, which would bar all new Jewish immigration into Palestine after March 31, 1944.

"The exigencies of the situation, if nothing else, call for definite and speedy action," he continued. "Technicalities, red tape and imaginative difficulties ought to be thrust aside. The only question at stake is the saving of human lives. The open door in Palestine would mean the saving of thousands of Jewish lives. Delay and procrastination may mean the death of a large number."

Green pointed out that at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor a resolution favoring an "open door" for Jews in Palestine was unanimously adopted.

realize how much the corporations are making because their dividend checks, by and large, are about the same as before the war. As a matter of fact, dividend payments for all corporations are somewhat lower than they were in 1936 and 1937, and only slightly higher than in 1939.

But the dividends are no measure of profits. Only about half of the profits are being paid out in dividends. The lush stock bonuses will be held until after the war. How lush they will be can be seen from the fact that from 1941 to 1943, inclusive, undistributed profits of almost \$12,000,000,000 were piled up by the corporations. This is the melon the stockholders are waiting to divide after the war is over.

Have Piled Up Billions

Actually, even this is a deceptively low figure. Some corporations are still losing money, and this is the net increase for all corporations including the money losers. The money makers alone have piled up \$16,000,000,000 in the three-year period, and about \$19,000,000,000 since 1939. The Securities and Exchange Commission recently reported that the corporations have \$33,000,000,000 in quick, liquid assets.

Some people find it hard to believe such astronomical figures in the fact of a 90 per cent excess profits tax. But they don't know all the loopholes Congress has provided in that tax for the corporations. First of all, they get a 10 per cent refund out of the 90 per cent tax, so the net tax is only 81 per cent.

But more important is the method Congress has provided for measuring the excess profits that are subject to the 81 per cent tax. A corporation can choose either of two very lenient yardsticks for measuring its excess profits. That's a special little trick provided for the corporations which no other taxpayers enjoy. An individual has to pay what he is told to pay, but a corporation is given a choice.

If the corporation was making a lot of money before the war, as many companies were, it can use that volume of profits as the measure of its exemption from excess profits taxes. Thus, if the corporation was making a profit of 30, 40 or even 100 per cent on its invested capital, it can continue to do so today without paying any excess profits tax. Many corporations are escaping their share of excess profits through this loophole.

Exemption on "Invested Capital"

On the other hand, if the corporation has a big invested capital as compared with its profits, it can measure its exemption on the basis of this invested capital. Many huge corporations, like the steel and railroad companies, have millions of dollars invested many years ago and long since thrown away, on which they are entitled to collect profits now without paying excess profits taxes. An investment trust which milked the public of \$100,000,000 and tossed it away on the stock market can earn a very high return on its real value today without paying excess profits taxes by measuring its profits against the original investment of \$100,000,000 long since lost and forgotten.

These are only the most obvious of the loopholes. There are many more and the tax lawyers are devising new ones every day.

Some Are "Covering"

Even those lush profit figures in our table don't reflect a lot of real profits the corporations are realizing from their wartime booms. Some of them are covering up profits in their depreciation and depletion reserves. Most of the war manufacturers have been virtually given new plants by the government during the war. They are buying about \$5,000,000,000 worth of new plants and equipment from their war profits in addition to the figures already shown. Furthermore, the government has built about \$14,000,000,000 worth of plants with its own money, which corporations have options to buy after the war and will probably get for a song.

Beyond all of this, those huge taxes the corpora-

(Continued on Next Page)

Corporations Doing Nicely —Taxes Not a Total Loss

(Continued from Page Five)

tions are paying are not total losses to them by a long sight. They still have a claim even on the taxes. Congress has kindly provided that if they have losses after the war, they can go back and get refunds from the Treasury on their war taxes. If the war should end by the end of next year, the corporations would have a \$26,000,000,000 reserve piled up out of which they could demand refunds for any losses sustained. This is a virtual guarantee to them of normal profits for two years after the war. Before his recent resignation, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy Helvering warned that the extent of these refunds would shock the public.

Despite all of these profits and all of these tax concessions, the corporations are putting on a drive in Congress to repeal or modify the contract renegotiation law which permits the government to revise war contracts in order to recover grossly excessive profits. Government contracting officers admit that, in the rush to get war production under way, they made many bad contracts that allow indefensible profits. As a result, Congress enacted a law to permit such contracts to be revised on the basis of experience to a more moderate figure.

Argument to Lawmakers

The corporations have tried to convince Congress that they were facing ruin and wouldn't have enough left after the war to continue in business. Some of the most sensational testimony on war profits came from their reluctant lips and from the testimony of official witnesses in connection with that hoggish drive for more profits.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, usually pretty much of a conservative, did most to expose the ludicrous position of the corporations which were pleading poverty. He testified that by the end of next year the money-making corporations would have the equivalent of a post-war reserve of more than \$42,000,000,000.

Sizing Up the Amazing Figure

This sum is bigger than the entire national income in the last year of the Hoover Administration. It is bigger than the huge public debt that the corporations were screaming about at the start of the war, when it was being used to feed and clothe unemployed. Yet sensational as this figure was, it was ignored by the newspapers which had devoted so much space to the poverty stories of the corporation spokesmen.

Actually, Patterson was conservative in his estimate. Revising his figures on the basis of latest estimates, the total turns out to be somewhere between \$5,000,000,000 and \$70,000,000,000, depending upon how much the corporations eventually realize out of the war plants the government has built for them during the war. Here are the total reserves and col-

lateral benefits the corporations will have by the end of 1944 from their war business, in addition to the dividends paid:

Post-war refunds from excess	
profits taxes	\$2,000,000,000
Undistributed profits, 1941-44	22,000,000,000
New plants financed out of profits.....	5,000,000,000
New plants financed by the	
government	14,000,000,000
War taxes available for refunds.....	26,000,000,000

Skyrocketing Salaries

Still more profits have been hidden by calling them salaries. The salaries of corporation executives have skyrocketed. Patterson emphasized this by saying that increases in corporation salaries from \$5000 to \$50,000 were a "very common thing."

"We find salaries going up from \$5000 and \$10,000 to \$100,000," he said, "and the men who get them think they are worth it. But I say the soldiers are serving for \$50 a month. If that be demagoguery, make the most of it. I don't think we need to allow such salaries. A man has to be a whale of a good man to be worth that much."

The position of the corporations was well summarized by the Treasury in the recent tax hearings. It reported that they were piling up during the war excess profits equal to five years of peace-time profits. Referring to the provisions for refunds of war taxes, it said that "even under quite pessimistic assumptions, wartime income of corporations in the aggregate is sufficient to absorb most of the conceivable post-war losses if they occurred in the first two years after the war."

Net Income at Record High

"Estimated aggregate net income after taxes of all corporations for 1943 is higher than it has ever been," the Treasury said.

Despite evidence of this kind, and much more like it, the House ways and means committee turned down the Treasury's demand for levying another \$1,100,000,000 in corporation taxes. It limited the increase to \$616,000,000, and in return gave the corporations some concessions on the contract renegotiation law. The corporations are driving for still more concessions in the Senate, and probably will get them.

The pledge of no new war millionaires has been forgotten.

Favors Vote for Armed Forces

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor last week called upon the House of Representatives to enact "simplified legislation" permitting members of the armed forces, including those overseas, to vote in the coming elections.

In a letter to Chairman Eugene Worley of the House committee handling the subject, Green assailed the soldier vote measure adopted by the Senate as "indefensibly restrictive, limited in its application and highly objectionable from either a patriotic or political point of view."

LOOSEN FASCIST GRIP ON LABOR

Italian workers were granted the right to organize into trade unions in a decree issued by Col. Thomas A. Lane, of the Allied Military Government, who formerly served as counsel for several A.F.L. unions in Washington, D. C. The decree abolished the most important remaining Fascist institution in southern Italy, the corporate syndical system through which the Government controlled labor unions.

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Prominent Woman Member Of Union Labor Summoned

It was with great sorrow that members of organized labor in the Bay area learned of the death of Mrs. Mabel K. Sutton, which occurred last Saturday in this city.

The deceased, a native of San Francisco, was widely known, having been a delegate to the Labor Council, and for nearly twenty-five years had served as secretary of Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary No. 125. She became a member of that organization shortly after its organization in the early 1900s under the guiding hand of Bakers' Union No. 24. Wage conditions existing at that time for women workers in the industry now seem unbelievable in view of the betterments which have taken place, and in which latter Mrs. Sutton had taken a leading part in bringing about, as well as participating in numerous other activities of the general labor movement. She also was a member of Castro Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West.

The husband, Herbert Sutton, had preceded her in death. Surviving are two children, Clement Sutton and Mrs. Edna Griffin; three sisters, and two grandchildren.

The funeral was on Tuesday, from the Gantner, Felder, Kenny chapel, followed by inurnment at Olivet Memorial Park.

Local 117 Elects Officers

Frank D. Guzman will again head Elevator Operators and Starters' Union No. 117. Guzman was re-elected without opposition to serve for his fifth year.

Stanley G. Isaacs was re-elected secretary-office manager without opposition. He will also continue to act as business agent for the duration of the war.

In the only contest, except for members of the executive board, Fred Newman was re-elected treasurer.

Other officers chosen for 1944 are: Fred White, vice-president; Bonnie O'Hara, Helen Dellis and John Hoffman, trustees; Louis Moore, sergeant-at-arms; Juan Zamora, guide. With the exception of Zamore, all of these are incumbents in the respective positions.

The following were elected as members of the executive board: S. C. Spencer, David Miller, Lauritz Jansen, John Salomone, Ray Tannen, Margaret Fager, Napoleon Gregoire, Dixie Powell and Helen Mullally.

Those elected as delegates to the Labor Council are: Rollyn Sur, Stanley G. Isaacs, Frank Guzman, Fred Newman, Helen Mullally, Fred White and Napoleon Gregoire.

The terms of the secretary-office manager and the treasurer are for two years, and for all other offices one year.

Charles Hardy, vice-president of the International Building Service Employees, will install the officers at the next regular meeting, January 11.

NEW YEAR AUTO REGISTRATION

Blue-and-gold windshield stickers, denoting payment of 1944 motor vehicle registration and license fees, will be available to motorists on and after January 3, at all branch offices of the Department of Motor Vehicles and the various offices of the California State Automobile Association. The present license plates on California vehicles will serve another year, together with the serially-numbered stickers which are to be displayed in the lower right-hand corner of the windshield.

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(Union labor has "made good" in its part toward forwarding the sale of War Bonds—and it is encouraging to have those in governmental position, having knowledge of the facts, speak boldly and ungrudgingly in recognition of the aid in this field of the war effort.

Following are excerpts from an address delivered by James L. Houghteling, Director of Labor Relations, to the state chairmen of the War Finance Division of the Treasury Department, at a meeting held in Washington last month, and wherein the chairmen were urged to utilize the facilities afforded by labor unions.)

"In addressing this gathering on the subject of the labor relations of the War Finance Division I want to begin by submitting the major premise that the organization of American workers into labor unions is a 'natural' for our War Finance program. Ever since the first War Savings Bonds were sold, in May 1941, the experience of the Treasury Department has extended and amplified that premise. It has become such a vital part of our program that in March of this year Secretary Morgenthau announced to representatives of the labor press the policy that Labor should always have front-row seats in the financial councils of the Treasury whenever war finance is involved.

Facing the Matter Fairly

"Now, gentlemen, this isn't a matter of taking sides in any labor controversy. It is a question of selling War Bonds. The dollars which unorganized workers in shops and factories pay for War Bonds are just as good dollars for winning this war as are those of any union leader or member. From the standpoint of the War Finance Division, the only difference is that there is a far better existing set-up for making sales and operating Payroll Savings Plans in unionized shops than there is in unorganized shops. Let us face the problem of labor relations with this one fact in mind.

"There are today from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 dues-paying members of labor unions in the United States. A great majority of them regard their labor union affiliation as of vital importance to their present and future welfare; and a great majority will follow the financial advice of their union leaders far more readily than they will follow the advice of executive officers of the company which employs them.

No Group More Loyal

"The War Bond selling of the Treasury is done mainly by volunteers and I do not know where you will find a greater reservoir of ready volunteers than among the officers and members of labor unions. There is no group of citizens in this country more loyal than they. There are today over three million members of labor unions in the armed forces of the United States. There is hardly a union official or member in this country who does not have a son or brother on the fighting lines. Many of them are themselves engaged in war production and know how vital it is to have war equipment mechanically strong and sound. They are glad to lend their money to the Government for that purpose. And furthermore they realize that War Bonds are a splendid protection for the future and a guarantee of continued employment after the war is over. I know of case after case of labor leaders, great and small, who are enthusiastic War Bond salesmen. Many presidents of international unions never write a letter to their members without including a boost for War Bonds.

"The members of labor unions are the greatest single outlet for War Bond sales. Of the \$14,700,000,000 of 'E' Bonds outstanding on September 30 exactly

40 per cent had been sold through Payroll Savings, and two-thirds of the latter amount had gone to union members.

* * *

"Now there are certain members of our own War Finance organization who will tell you seriously that, in a unionized plant, you can develop a splendid Payroll Savings Plan with the aid of shop stewards and officers of local unions but without any help from union officials whose jurisdiction extends beyond the boundaries of the plant itself. As a general thing, our people who say that are in the position of the man who 'couldn't see the forest because of the trees.' The enthusiastic work of local labor representatives in soliciting their fellow workers to sign Payroll Savings authorizations is of tremendous value to our program, but these men get much of their enthusiasm from their union leaders on the city, state and national levels."

Makes Recommendations

Mr. Houghteling made three recommendations to the state chairmen whom he was addressing, as follows: "First of all," he said, "be sure to include in your state war finance committees the heads of the principal labor organizations in your state," mentioning especially the heads of the state labor bodies, who "will represent more American citizens eager to buy War Bonds than any other members of your committee." Secondly, he advised that state chairmen in great industrial states would do well to handle their labor contacts through the full-time employment of labor deputies, and pointed out that "it is very important to enlist the volunteer services of labor leaders who will really do a job for you," and "you can do this most successfully if you have a staff member who knows his way around and who is on the job to make things easier for the volunteers." And thirdly, the speaker stated, "don't hesitate to call on the Labor Section if you have labor problems which you can't handle locally."

Machinists Collect Back Pay

The International Association of Machinists collected \$125,000 in back wages for its members in three plants recently.

At the propeller division of the Curtiss-Wright Aircraft Corporation, \$60,000 was paid out. At the Taft-Pierce Company, Woonsocket, R. I., \$35,000 was recovered, and another \$30,000 was secured for 400 leadmen at Goodyear Aircraft, Phoenix, Ariz.

These amounts were found to be due, variously on account of reclassification of the work performed, wage increases or improper payment for overtime. Where would the thousands of workers have been if they had attempted to secure these adjustments individually, not to mention the fact that the machinists' union organization had negotiated the wage and working conditions which brought about these adjustments?

Special Recommendations From A.F.L. Convention

In an official communication to the international unions, state federations and city central labor bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, President William Green directs especial attention to several actions taken and recommendations made by the annual convention held in October.

The communication states that the convention emphasized the importance of full use of the voting franchise, and recommended that state and city central bodies co-operate in securing modification of laws and regulations in order that workers may have free access to the polls.

Union Label Groups

Affiliate organizations were commended for support given to the Union Label Trades Department, and officers of international unions were urged to request their locals to affiliate with Union Label Sections and to give favorable consideration to formation of Women's Auxiliaries of Union Label Sections. State Federations were requested to sponsor legislation designed to give greater protection to union emblems, similar to that recently enacted in New York.

The communication directed attention to the educational campaign being conducted by public health departments, and to the fact that such departments are prepared to give blood tests and other tests without charge to individuals. (This subject, it will be recalled, was presented to the Federation's convention through the San Francisco Labor Council.)

Urge Reports on Relief Activities

The convention gave special consideration, President Green's letter points out, to the benefits which are derived by union members through the payment by their organizations from funds established for sickness, death and unemployment relief, and also to the part played by A.F.L. unions in forwarding the War Bond campaigns. The necessity of unions making regular reports to the proper authorities on the extent of and amount expended in these activities was emphasized, to the end that labor may receive due credit for work performed in these fields.

The communication concludes by reminding that the convention called upon all affiliated organizations to participate actively in the program of the National War Fund "to render aid and assistance to the suffering people of the world."

Transportation for Blood Donors

Free downtown transportation to and from the Red Cross Blood Donor Center is provided from the carriage entrance (on O'Farrell street) of Roos Bros. store. A station wagon leaves the store on the even hour from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., inclusive. Volunteer blood donors are asked to make appointments ahead of time with the "Red Cross Gray Lady" at the carriage entrance of Roos Bros., or phone Sutter 4040. The round trip to the Blood Donor Center requires just a little over an hour.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

The membership in regular meeting last Sunday cast a favorable vote on agreements presented by the scale committee covering contracts in both the commercial and newspaper branches. The commercial scale had been opened early this year, and had been under negotiation since February. Expiration of the newspaper agreement was in the offing when agreement was arrived at between joint committees of the five printing crafts and the publishers on a proposal which would hurdle all preliminaries necessary in preparation for negotiation of individual contracts, and, through concerted action, bring to the War Labor Board a mutual request for settlement on an identical agreement by the five unions involved and the employers. Petitions now to be presented to the War Labor Board carry increases of 10 cents per hour in the commercial agreement and 3½ cents per hour for the newspaper printers. The effective date of the latter contract will be December 27, 1943, and the commercial agreement will be retroactive to March 18 this year. Openings for wages are provided for during the life of both contracts.

Chairman J. E. Whiting of the *Examiner* chapel last week entertained his brother, Frank Whiting of Fresno, who spent a week in the city visiting Jack and another brother. Frank, who was formerly a member of the Fresno *Evening Bee* chapel, has been out of the trade for some time, and is now associated with the Dohrmann Hotel Supply Company in the Valley city. Jack accompanied his brother to Fresno last Wednesday, where he will visit with relatives and friends over the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. Charles White, wife of C. A. White of the *Shopping News* chapel, last Saturday morning suffered a painful and serious accident when she slipped on a freshly waxed floor. Rushed to the hospital, it was found that she had received a fractured hip bone.

Leo Morris of the Mackenzie & Harris chapel was unable to report in on Monday because of an attack of influenza. He was absent from work the first three days of this week.

Louis Montarnal of the *Daily News*, who entered the armed forces in February and has been stationed with the 408th M.P.E.G. Co., in charge of a prisoner-of-war camp at Weingarten, Mo., left on Thursday for return to his camp after spending a two weeks' furlough in the city with his mother, Mrs. Maria Montarnal, and his sister, who reside at 1678 Shafter avenue.

The influenza epidemic this week centered an attack on the *Shopping News* in a manner which threatened in a big way to disrupt production in that plant. Reported absent on Tuesday because of the flu bug were M. D. Ward, Ira Stuck, Francis Heuring and Ray Carpenter.

Warren Pendell of Oakland Typographical Union, and husband of Henrietta Pendell of the Mackenzie & Harris proofroom, left over last week-end for southern California on learning of the critical illness of his mother, arriving at her bedside just prior to her death. Funeral services were conducted the first of the week, and Mr. Pendell accompanied his mother's body East for interment.

Apprentice Committee Chairman O. J. Schimke of the *Wall Street Journal* was this week recovering from an attack of influenza which for a week had been attempting to lay him flat.

Seaman 2/c Harry Schwartz of the Crocker-Union chapel, having spent a 10-day furlough in the city with relatives and friends, left last Sunday for Far-

ragut, Idaho, where he has completed his boot camp training and will now stand by for assignment to a regular outfit. Harry has hopes that this transfer to regular duty will send him back to the Bay area.

George McLaren of the Carlisle chapel, and for the past year on defense work in the East Bay, last week collapsed on the street with a heart attack. He was taken to Berkeley General Hospital for treatment, and on last Friday evening was transferred to Fort Miley. Because of his critical condition orders have been given that no one be permitted to visit him at the present time.

The increase of 10 cents per month in per capita tax, which received a favorable vote at the November 30 election, will, according to advice from Secretary Randolph, be effective as of December 1, and December per capita will be collected on this basis. A new supply of stamps will be furnished in the near future, and until these arrive local secretaries are instructed to use "corrected" old stamps.

Mima Widup of the Fillmer Bros. proofroom, who on December 15 was taken to St. Joseph's hospital suffering with insipid pneumonia, is expected to be returned to her home this week, although it will likely be another week before her condition will permit a return to work.

J. J. H. Bambenek, retired member of No. 21, having decided to return to the trade for a while, on Wednesday of last week requested that his traveler be forwarded to Pittsburg, Calif., where he has accepted a position.

B. H. ("Bert") Budde of the Eureka Press chapel was stricken on Friday of last week and, on being rushed to St. Joseph's hospital, it was found that an immediate appendectomy was necessary. At this writing it is reported that he is resting, and an early recovery is predicted.

J. L. ("Roy") Wilkinson of the Morgan Printing Company, another victim of influenza, after forcing himself to complete a shift on Monday, was unable to report the following day, and is confined to his home.

Walter S. Smith, member of No. 21 who has been sailing as ship printer over a long period, writes from New York, to which port he has just returned after a long trip, during which his ship ran into plenty of action. Smith says he hopes to be back on the Pacific Coast early next year.

Otto Hansen, who until recently was a member of the Althof & Bahls chapel, this week wrote for his traveling card, stating he had purchased "a nice little place" at Campbell, near San Jose, and intends to make that district his permanent home.

And, of course, to every member of No. 21 and their families: The best of wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

News Chapel Notes — By L. L. Heagney

The *News* will not publish on Christmas or New Year's, and the plant will close down. It's hoped this will ease up a bit on the rapidly diminishing supply of newsprint.

Shortages affected the composing room another way, too: Supplies to maintain the Cooper-Hewitt lighting system became unavailable and it was replaced by a fluorescent system, a heatless, white light.

Winter is not the time, in Bill Davy's opinion, to change lights. The cold, he says, is now quite noticeable at night.

At this season in past years Jerry Wright collected a fund to buy Christmas presents for the galley boys. Those kind of humans are noticeably absent this year and Wright is the galley boy himself. Nevertheless some wag posted a sign on a cigar box asking donations. But the donations are amazingly deficient—two pennies and a burnt match to date.

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Worthily did Harvey Bell earn his new title, "The Submarine," although some believed he did it the hard way—diving into the waste paper towel barrel in search of a lost two-bit piece. Before he got to the bottom of the barrel paper towels littered the floor for yards, but the money was recovered.

As a Christmas present to the crew who find it awfully hard to wake up and start work on the 6 a.m. Saturday shift, Bill Gobin makes a generous offer: He'll furnish self-raising flour for their suppers the night before.

Shopping in these days of shortages is a chore, that much Harry Morton is sure of. Expecting guests for dinner Christmas and knowing them to be poker addicts, Harry tried to buy poker chips; store after store he entered; either they had none or wanted a mint in exchange, and finally he went into a little place that had the appearance of being entirely out of stock, but they had just the stuff he wanted—and at less than half what the big places asked.

To readers with the perseverance to peruse these items weekly all through 1943, and to those who may do so in the twelve months to come, the printers of the *News* chapel desire to extend Christmas greetings and wish each and all a prosperous New Year.

Women's Auxiliary No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

The Christmas party and bazaar was a huge success, and a complete sell-out as far as food and merchandise were concerned. There was a large attendance, and we are sure everyone will agree it was one of the best Christmas parties we have had. The home-cooked foods were delicious—as the writer knows, to her sorrow, and having to go on a diet.

Our good friend, "Casey" O'Rourke, as Santa Claus, made a great hit with the children as well as grown-ups. We were wondering whether the suit had shrunk since the last time it was used.

Mrs. Bijou Blade and Mrs. Georgia Holderby and members of their committees have worked hard, but must be very gratified with the results.

We were surprised to see "Bill" Swenson back from Seattle so soon. Could it be the San Francisco climate?

Mrs. Louise Abbott is ill, and in bed, with the "flu," but it didn't stop her sending a huge pot of her delicious spaghetti. Hence the diet.

Mrs. Wiles is going to spend Christmas with her daughter in Long Beach.

We have some new addresses: Marlene Reeves, 421 Hoover street, Redwood City; Sophia Rosenthal, Apt. 5, 3452 Sixteenth street.

Betsy Haines is in Los Angeles, temporarily.

Tess J. Randall is visiting her mother, in San Diego.

We wish all our members and friends a very Merry Christmas and hope the New Year will bring peace and the return of all our loved ones.

Golf News — By Fred N. Leach

Christmas greetings to all. May your holiday be a happy one—and may 1944 bring us victory and peace.

To all the gang: Here's hoping that all your drives have just that right little hook; that all your putts drop, and that the rough isn't rough when some gremlin pushes your ball there. In short—A Happy New Year.

Plans are being formed for the 1944 season, and a tentative schedule is being made. This schedule must, as in the past two years, be very elastic, owing to wartime restrictions.

The first meeting of the board of directors in the New Year will be held Monday, January 17, when plans for the year will be formulated. In the meantime membership cards for the coming year are being prepared, and these will be ready for distribution soon.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Had a card from George Gallick, who is master-at-arms at the U. S. Naval Supply Depot at Clearfield Utah. George says he got there just in time to greet the first snows, but that he is in the best of health and spirits, and wishes (Continued on Next Page, Column One)

LUXOR CABS
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Federation Supports Plan Of O.P.A., Advisory Group

From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor

Showing its complete disregard for the need of checking the cost-of-living trends to determine the accuracy of the figures, the California Farm Bureau Federation, through its president, Ray B. Wiser, has accused the O.P.A. of conspiring with labor unions to force subsidies upon the nation.

Not even informing himself of the actual fact that it was the Labor Advisory Committee of the O.P.A. which is calling a conference for January 9, in San Francisco, Mr. Wiser proceeded to level another series of irresponsible and unfounded charges against the O.P.A. in order to compromise that body, since it is concerned with controlling inflation, which his organization is opposed to.

The Labor Advisory Committee to O.P.A. has replied to his charges, and exposed his prejudicial and dangerous attitude regarding the democratic privilege of labor to express itself on the entire question of what the cost of living is. The stand taken by the Farm Bureau Federation establishes conclusively that it is not interested in ascertaining the facts, but is concerned mainly with promoting its inflationary program to protect the large farmers in this country, which would victimize labor and the consumer, as well as the small farmer.

The Federation is giving unlimited support to the Labor Advisory Committee in making this cost-of-living conference a success. The incident itself, however, furnishes one more reason why the unions should be ever on the alert against the actions of selfish groups, who are blind to the large issues which must be squarely met if our nation is to win both the war and the peace to follow, and who will stop at nothing in their efforts to establish their own narrow interests at the expense of those of our country.

Review Occupational Deferments

National headquarters of the Selective Service have announced issuance of regulations requiring review of the occupational deferment of every registrant whose principal place of employment and local board are in different appeal board areas.

Appeal boards having jurisdiction over the principal place of employment will make the necessary review as contemplated by recently adopted amendments to the Selective Training and Service law. No review is required when the registrant's principal place of employment and local board are in the same appeal board area.

The file of every registrant who was occupationally deferred in Class II-A or Class II-B on or before December 10 will be forwarded by January 9 to the appeal board having jurisdiction over his principal place of employment. The file of every registrant who is classified in Class II-A or Class II-B after December 10 will be forwarded to the proper appeal board within 10 days after the local board's classification.

TELLING THE LOW DOWN

"How'd you get along with your wife in that fight the other night?" "Aw, she came crawling to me on her knees." "Yeah, what did she say?" "Come out from under that bed, you coward!"

Run o' the Hook—Golf News

(Continued from Page Eight)

to be remembered to all the Golf Association gang. . . . Also thanks to Paul Bauer for those kind words. . . . See where "Blackie" Blackford is off to Sacramento for a few bites of out-of-town free turkey over the Christmas week-end. Hope he has a nice time. The V-mail Christmas card from Tech. Sergeant MacDermott, our first Gold Association president, was a clever idea—and he also asks to be remembered to all the gang.

An Industrial Safety Bill

In the summary of his impressions gained at the recent Conference on Labor Legislation held in Kansas City, given in last week's issue of the LABOR CLARION, President Anthony L. Noriega of the California State Federation of Labor mentioned the endorsement given to H. R. 2800.

This measure was introduced by Representative Mary Norton at the request of the American Federation of Labor last May. It provides for an appropriation of \$5,000,000, to be administered by the Department of Labor and allocated to the various states for the purpose of supplementing the efforts of the state agencies in administering labor laws to establish safe and healthful working conditions in industry.

An overwhelming majority of the Kansas City conference gave approval to the measure. The principal opposition came from representatives of a few states who raised the "states' rights" issue.

Fund Aids Stricken Workers

America's production soldiers, the men and women who turn out the materials essential for war, were one of the most outstanding groups to be aided by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis during the 1943 epidemic of that disease, Basil O'Connor, president of the Foundation, reveals.

This epidemic—the worst in twelve years—struck particularly hard at congested war production centers, but the National Foundation and its network of local chapters had laid plans for just such an emergency, so that the best medical care was swiftly given to every victim needing it, it was stated.

"Although many people may not realize it, that outbreak of the disease still places a great burden upon the National Foundation because many of those stricken will be patients in 1944 and some of them for many years thereafter. This means that an even greater sum must be raised during the 1944 fund-raising appeal, which occurs January 14 to 31," Mr. O'Connor emphasized.

Need of Food Facilities For War Plants Is Urged

Acting to step up the co-operation of labor and management in providing adequate "in-plant" feeding facilities for California war workers, the W.P.B. regional office this week urged support of the new order issued by Donald M. Nelson, W.P.B. chairman, providing the machinery for releasing sufficient supplies, facilities and services for war plant cafeterias or canteens.

Announced by James F. Cronin, W.P.B. regional labor representative, the W.P.B. move is directed at increasing production efficiency through provision of warm, nutritious food for war workers. It calls upon W.P.B.'s Office of Civilian Requirements and the Office of Labor Production to energize all necessary action toward encouraging this program in the nation's war plants.

Commenting on the W.P.B. support of the in-plant feeding program, Cronin declared: "Western shipyards are especially concerned with this move putting the stamp of W.P.B. approval on the establishment of adequate food service to war workers. Health, safety and resistance to everyday ills are immeasurably increased by hot food replacements for the old-fashioned lunch box or dinner pail, especially at the mid-shift meal periods on 24-hour operations."



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JOINT COUNCIL
OF
TEAMSTERS**
President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
2940 Sixteenth Street
Tel. UNderhill 1127
Office: Room 303, Labor Temple

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Result of joint scale negotiations between representatives of newspaper publishers and the scale committees of the five printing trades crafts, was an offer of a \$1.25 increase in the weekly scale, made by the publishers' committee. At regular and special meetings of those unions, held last Sunday, it was voted to accept same. It will make an hourly rate of \$1.25, the highest of any mailer local in the country.

No. 18's scale committee has negotiated a scale calling for an increase of \$3 per week for members working on the San Jose daily papers.

Additional collections for the Red Cross and War Chest funds will be received with collections of December and January dues. To date, the members have voluntarily contributed \$285 to those funds.

No. 18 has twenty members in military service. Among them are one lieutenant, eight sergeants, two corporals, one Navy electrician's mate, three privates, 1st class; two marines and two members in the Merchant Marine service. Replies read from many of them, thanking the union for liberal Christmas donations, showed them "doing their bit," and enjoying good health.

Francis Peeler has been inducted into the Marines, and will leave for San Diego on January 10.

Duncan C. Ross, chairman of the *Chronicle* chapel, who was confined to his home last week, nursing an attack of the "flu," has recovered sufficiently to be up and around and expects to resume work the coming week. During his absence, Dominic Del Carlo performed the duties of chapel chairman in an able and efficient manner.

Arthur A. Berliner, the popular chairman of the *Examiner* chapel, who recently underwent an operation for varicose veins, is now back on the chairman's job ("big as life and twice as natural"), which he performs to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Homer Claypool deposited a "traveler" from New York Mailers' Union No. 6. It has been some years since a traveler from the New York local has been deposited and accepted in No. 18. But since the New York union has, wisely, seceded from the M.T.D.U., their travelers, if in the clear, are acceptable in I.T.U. locals, or those not affiliated with that moribund organization—the M.T.D.U.

WAGE MINIMUMS IN TWO INDUSTRIES

The Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, announces that a 40-cent minimum hourly wage effective December 7 has been established in the pen and pencil and the stone, clay, glass and allied industries.

SELF-SERVICE LAUNDRIES

Laundry operators in crowded Portland, Ore., are setting up self-service laundries where housewives take soap and soiled clothing to do their own washing on rented equipment, which includes stationary tubs, washers, mangles and driers.

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S. F. Labor Council

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, December 17, 1943.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117—Rollyn Sur, Stanley Isaacs, Frank Guzman, Fred Newman, Helen Mullally, Fred White, Napoleon Gregoire.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, December 17.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following were examined, and having been found to possess the proper qualifications your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Newspaper and Periodical Vendors No. 921—Jack Goldberger, Herbert Neff. Pharmacists No. 838—Homer Asselin, Fred V. Butler, J. H. Kane. Steamfitters No. 590—Frank Skurski.

Communications—Filed: From William Green, president, American Federation of Labor, requesting that we write or wire our U. S. Senators to support subsidy legislation (this has already been taken care of). Holiday greetings from Congressman Thomas Rolph. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor dated December 15.

San Francisco War Chest Campaign: Chauffeurs No. 265, inclosing check for \$250 (donated by the Women's Division). Coopers No. 65, inclosing checks totaling \$657.50 for the War Fund and the Red Cross. Bevins Austin, campaign director, San Francisco War Chest, acknowledging receipt of our recent check covering contributions.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Communication from the San Francisco Convention and Tourist Bureau (C. E. Baen, president), asking Secretary O'Connell to serve on the Citizens' Committee for the perpetuation of the Shrine East-West football game held on New Year's Day in Kezar Stadium. Communication from Charles F. West, Jr., Labor Consultant (A.F.L.), War Finance Division, Treasury Department, regarding organized labor and the sale of War Bonds.

Referred to Officers for Reply: Communication

from Rev. Herrick J. Lane, stated clerk of the Presbytery of San Francisco, desiring to develop a bond of fellowship with the San Francisco Labor Council.

Referred to the Secretary: Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7, inclosing check for the balance due on the affiliation of Retail Cleaners' Union, No. 93 (no longer in existence); are in the process of reorganizing these people under a new charter, and after they begin to function will make application for affiliation with the Council in their behalf.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Resolution: San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, submitting resolution regarding the lack of housing in San Francisco. Moved to adopt; carried. (See resolution in full in another column of this paper.)

Referred to the Executive Committee: Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, asking strike sanction against Grison's Chicken House, Van Ness avenue at Pacific street. Office Employees No. 13188, submitting copy of their new agreement for the Council's approval.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held December 13.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty; President Shelley acting as secretary in the absence of Brother O'Connell, who was excused. In the matter of the proposed agreement of Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, which was presented to the Council for approval; Brother Jack Goldberger, business representative of the local, appeared before your committee and explained the changes in the agreement; the agreement has already received the approval of Joint Council of Teamsters No. 7 and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; your committee recommends approval, with the usual admonition. Your committee considered a letter which had been received from the committee managing the Shrine annual East-West football game, which is held each January 1st for the benefit of the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children; this communication set forth the game management committee's desire to co-operate with the war effort by advertising war activities in its program; the letter pointed out that all of the money from the program goes to the fund of the hospital for crippled children, which is administered on a strictly non-sectarian basis, open to all children regardless of color, race or creed; it was requested that this Council take a page in the program soliciting contributions of blood to the Red Cross Blood Bank, this page to state it was donated by the A.F.L. unions of San Francisco; in view of this tie-in with causes which this Council has always wholeheartedly supported, your committee recommends the expenditure of \$250 for the sponsorship of this Red Cross Blood Bank page in this program; moved to adopt; carried. In the matter of the application of Operating

Engineers No. 64 for strike sanction against the hospitals and office buildings of San Francisco, the union was represented by Brothers Fitch and Holmes; the San Francisco Employers' Council (representatives of the employers) was represented by Mr. James Feeley; it was developed that the union and the employers were in joint agreement in making application to the War Labor Board for approval of a mutually agreed-upon wage increase; the union expressed its dissatisfaction with the War Labor Board's setting of so-called "brackets," and desired strike sanction for the purpose of withdrawing its men from the hospitals in support of their protest; the employers expressed equal dissatisfaction with the War Labor Board findings and stated that they had already filed an appeal from these findings; your committee recommends that this matter be referred to a sub-committee consisting of President Shelley and two others to be appointed by the president, for the purpose of attempting to bring about a rehearing and readjustment on this issue. Motion, that the recommendation be adopted; carried. In regard to the application of Grocery Clerks No. 648 for strike sanction against the Tavern Bakery, 1938 Ocean avenue, which matter had been laid over from November 29; no representatives of either side appearing before the committee, your committee recommends this matter be carried over until the next meeting of the committee awaiting the pleasure of the Grocery Clerks. Meeting adjourned at 9:05 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was concurred in.

Brother Ballerini made a statement regarding the Federal Rent Control Commission. It seems that people who are from out of the city get better results than the ones who were born here.

Miss Lillian Kerstein, delegate to the Central Labor Council of Chicago, was introduced by President Shelley. Miss Kerstein addressed the Council on woman's place in industry, and the responsibility of unions in teaching the women the principles of trades unionism. At the present time Miss Kerstein is working for the Federal Government under the War Production Board.

Reports of Unions—Production Machinists, Lodge 1327—Have a report from their committee that 30 cases, or 1500 cartons, of cigarettes were donated to the men who were injured in the war and are now at Oak Knoll hospital in Oakland. Steamfitters No. 590—Gave \$10,000 out of their treasury to Admiral Greenslade to be used for the sailors as needed. Bartenders No. 41—Reported that they had received a request for funds for the service men; they gave the money for the purpose requested, but delivered it in person. President Shelley gave a brief talk on giving financial aid to wounded ex-service men; he stressed that we make sure that the money is given to some organization which has been recommended by reliable persons. Practical Nurses No. 267—Have changed their name to "Home Nurses"; if you have anyone who can do practical nursing, send them to their organization; they will guarantee wages of \$6 per day. Office Employees No. 13188—Report that since their jurisdiction has been re-affirmed they are receiving co-operation 100 per cent.

Delegate Vernon Burke of Web Pressmen No. 4 stated that the railroad unions have taken a strike vote; it all grows out of the fact that the War Labor Board granted them an increase of 8 cents an hour, and Stabilization Director Vinson cut it down to 4 cents; Brother Burke made a motion that this Council request President Roosevelt to intervene in the case to see what can be done about the situation in an effort to bring about a settlement of the wage dispute that may cause a tie-up of the railroads of this country; an amendment to the motion was offered by Brother Ballerini as follows: That we go on record protecting and favoring anything that the Railroad Brotherhoods do; amendment to the amendment, that it be referred to the president and secretary of the Council, to do everything they can to assist the railroad workers. Amendment to the amendment carried.

Meeting adjourned at 10:35 p. m.

Receipts, \$3841.00; **disbursements**, \$349.20.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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Views Opening Session of The N.A.M. Convention

By PHILIP PEARL, in A.F.L. News Service

Has American industry gotten religion?

This is the question we asked ourselves as we sat in the balcony of the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel as an invited guest at the opening session of the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

We covered the meeting because for the first time in history the N.A.M. had invited labor leaders to sit down with them and discuss in public how national economic problems can be solved.

The atmosphere on the platform, where the presidents of the A.F.L. and C.I.O. were engaged in a forum on post-war questions with N.A.M. leaders, was distinctly friendly. So was the response of the audience of businessmen, especially when the labor leaders emphasized that the trade union movement was just as anxious to see government controls lifted in the post-war period as business.

Came a Resounding Silence

But when the need for extended social security was emphasized by Mr. Green and Mr. Murray, the silence of the audience could be cut with a knife. And when N.A.M. President Crawford, in concluding the forum, cried "Let's get rid of one-sided laws," the delighted uproar created quite a contrast. We couldn't help wondering what Mr. Crawford meant by "one-sided laws." In the past the N.A.M. has repeatedly included labor legislation in this category.

True, the N.A.M. spokesmen freely conceded during the discussion that management-labor co-operation is vital to the constructive solution of post-war economic problems. But what do they mean by co-operation? We failed to hear a single, forthright statement by any of these businessmen to the effect that the time has come for American industry to quit fighting unions and to learn how to co-operate with them.

Propounds Two Questions

Perhaps this acknowledgment was implied in the invitations to the labor leaders. If so, why did Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board and a high-ranking business leader himself, find it necessary to lecture the N.A.M. convention against "right-wing reaction"? Why did Tom Girdler, in an earlier speech, couple a broad recognition of the right to collective bargaining with the hypocritical statement that workers must be left free to join or not to join a union?

These questions may be interpreted as meaning that we are not as yet wholly convinced of the reformation of the National Association of Manufacturers, nor of its sincerity in plugging for labor-management co-operation. That is exactly what we are trying to convey.

Contrast in Employer Groups

By contrast, the United States Chamber of Commerce is far ahead of its rival group, the N.A.M. Eric Johnston, president of the Chamber, is far ahead of most businessmen. Yet we believe he has succeeded to some extent in creating a strong following among practical and progressive industrialists. We wonder whether the favorable publicity which has attended Mr. Johnston's efforts to reach "areas of agreement" with labor might have had something to do with forcing the N.A.M.'s hand.

In any case, it is apparent that the approaching impact of post-war upheavals has caused business leaders to think seriously about its future relations with labor, and that is an exceedingly healthy development.

Areas of Agreement

In a recent series of speeches, Eric Johnston has emphasized these unassailable truths: That an alliance between management and labor is the best insurance against the continuation or even extension of government control; that it is bad business for industry to continue fighting unions; that a high-wage economy in the post-war period is essential to

increased production and national welfare; and that industry must learn to depend upon profits from expanded production, rather than from cutting wages and working standards.

So far, labor can agree wholeheartedly. When Mr. Johnston opposes government controls we believe he speaks as a sincere advocate for free enterprise of labor as well as industry. His organization has consistently opposed anti-strike legislation and labor-draft laws as opposed to the mutual interests of labor and management and as dangerous to the national welfare.

On Controversial Subjects

When Mr. Johnston discusses more controversial questions, such as taxes, he concedes that here an area of disagreement presents itself. Up to a certain point labor and industry can agree even on tax programs, but not when industry tries to shoulder off its burden by seeking enactment of a national sales tax, which falls heaviest on those least able to pay. But we can see Mr. Johnston's point of view, and respect it.

If there is rivalry between the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers for public applause on enlightened labor relations, we say that's all to the mustard. It shows that even businessmen are beginning to realize that the public blames the employer as much as the workers when their quarrels upset the national economy or safety. It shows a commendable desire by industry to get right with the public and with labor. Out of this spirit much good can come.

TO NON-RESIDENT CAR OWNERS

In a statement to war workers of the San Francisco area the State Department of Motor Vehicles advises that any of them who are driving a car registered in any State other than California should go to the nearest office of the Department or the California Highway Patrol and find out what they have to do to register a car in California. This may save delay, inconvenience and the possible payment of heavy penalties, the Department reminds, because the annual license renewal season starts January 3 and a shortage of clerks will make it almost impossible to handle involved non-resident registration problems expeditiously during that period. Non-resident vehicles must be registered in California if their owners are gainfully employed in this state. They are required to produce proof they are the registered owners and that their vehicles were legally registered in their home states.

Protest Tax Bill Provision

Congress is hearing from farm co-operatives about a provision of the proposed tax bill requiring them, as well as labor and other tax-exempt organizations, to file income tax returns.

Senator Capper of Kansas has presented to the Senate a number of protests from that state against what was declared to be "the first step of a reactionary business drive to hamstring co-operatives."

Labor Council Resolution

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing elsewhere in this issue, the following resolution was adopted by the Council at its meeting held last Friday evening, the resolution having been forwarded from the Building and Construction Trades Council:

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL HOUSING IN SAN FRANCISCO

Whereas, The population of San Francisco in the last two years has increased by 250,000 persons, which, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, is the greatest wartime increase of population of any city in the United States with the possible exception of Washington, D. C.; and

Whereas, The congested areas sub-committee of the congressional naval affairs committee recently warned that the West Coast "has so far had only a foretaste of the war" and urged that appropriate anticipation with accompanying action be made in the vital field of housing; and

Whereas, There is now in San Francisco no adequate housing available for families of civilian war workers, for families of military personnel hospitalized in San Francisco, for families of naval personnel temporarily located in San Francisco during Navy ship repairs, for families of military personnel en route overseas, or for families of other military personnel stationed in San Francisco; and

Whereas, There is now in San Francisco no housing available for families of war workers being evicted from sub-standard "Japtown" housing; and

Whereas, Agencies such as the San Francisco War Housing Center have exhausted every community resource and been unable to meet the demand for housing; and

Whereas, As of this date no adequate construction is under way or programmed to meet the current housing shortage; and

Whereas, There is a certainty of an ever-increasing need of housing accommodations for families of military personnel and war workers in coming months; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, assembled this 16th day of December, 1943, to call upon the Housing Authority of the City and County of San Francisco, to take all steps necessary to provide housing essential to the discharge of San Francisco's wartime responsibilities; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Housing Authority of the City and County of San Francisco, to the Board of Supervisors, to the Federal Public Housing Authority, to the National Housing Agency, to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, to the San Francisco Real Estate Board, to the San Francisco Labor Council, to the Metal Trades Council, to the District Council of Carpenters, to the District Council of Painters, and to the press.

"Hope ever urges on, and tells us tomorrow will be better."—Tibullus.

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Returning Visitor Relates War Zone Observations

By EUGENE B. BLOCK

Men of American Federation of Labor unions, working and fighting in their nation's uniforms, are doing a miracle job in the Pacific war theaters, utilizing their trade experiences and their fighting courage to help bring victory to the United Nations as speedily as possible.

This was the message brought to San Francisco last week by Moritz M. Gottlieb, a business man of Allentown, Pa., who returned from a 25,000-mile flight over war zones of the South and Southwest Pacific to inspect religious and recreational facilities for the U.S.O. and the Jewish Welfare Board.

Gottlieb described his experiences at a rousing Bill of Rights rally at the Building Trades Temple. After paying tribute to the service being rendered by the men of labor, he said: "One of the greatest things I have seen is the degree of understanding and sympathetic feeling of all men of our armed forces. Men learn not to judge each other as Catholic or Protestant or Jew, or as white or black, but to judge each other as one human being to another, respecting one another. When they come home they will have a right to expect from all of us the same spirit of brotherhood and understanding as they have found amid the foxholes and the battle grounds."

Asserting that their spiritual faith will sustain our fighting men in the job they know they must do, Gottlieb said the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish chaplains who strengthen the spirituality and morale of our fighting men are "the greatest crusaders the world has ever known."

A.F.L. Council Unit Meets With Miners' Committee

An announcement from the American Federation of Labor states that no conclusive results were obtained from a meeting held in Washington by members of a special committee of its executive council with representatives of the United Mine Workers on the application of that organization for reaffiliation with the Federation.

The A.F.L. committee submitted to the Miners a large number of jurisdictional complaints filed by affiliated unions. Officers of the U.M.W. will study these complaints and, presumably, report what action they see fit to take toward satisfying them.

A full report on the conference will be made by the committee to the next meeting of the A.F.L. executive council, which will meet in Miami on January 17.

Subjects for I.L.O. Group Meeting

Nine items comprise the agenda of the ninety-first session of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office which opened in London last week.

One important question to be decided is the date, place and agenda of the next regular session of the International Labor Conference. The last regular session of the conference was held at Geneva in June, 1939, but a special session took place at New York and Washington in October and November, 1941.

According to Edward J. Phelan, acting I.L.O. director, it is expected that the conference "will define the steps to be taken by the United Nations to give effect to the social principles outlined in the Atlantic Charter."

Other items on the agenda of the Governing Body's meeting include a report by Phelan on the recent work of the I.L.O.; the question of the relationship of the I.L.O. to new international bodies such as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; and "proposals concerning industrial committees."

"Great things are never done by the satisfied man."
—Bert Estabrook.

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bridge the Pacific
with ships of Victory!**



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